United Nations A/ES-10/352–S/2006/613

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
3 August 2006

Original: English

General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Identical letters dated 3 August 2006 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Since my last letter to you on 26 July 2006, Israeli occupying forces have killed at least 32 Palestinians, including seven children, and over 40 have been injured, many seriously. During the same period, 1,050 shells have been fired by the Israeli occupying forces into Gaza, which, according to United Nations reports, has posed a great threat to Palestinian civilians and civilian infrastructure. The most recent Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, took place in the morning hours of today (Palestine time), when about 50 tanks, backed by bulldozers, helicopters and unmanned drones, moved nearly 3 kilometres into the Al-Shawka zone, east of Rafah in southern Gaza. Israeli occupying forces fired tank rounds and fired rockets from an unmanned drone patrolling overhead, killing eight Palestinians, including a 12-year-old boy. During the same attack on Rafah, more than 20 Palestinians were injured, including a 5-year-old girl who was sleeping in her home.

This is the fifth consecutive week in which the Israeli occupying forces have continued with their aggression in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, especially in the Gaza Strip. Since then, Israeli occupying forces have been perpetuating war crimes and serious violations of international law. These crimes have included wilful killing, disproportionate use of lethal force; detention and imprisonment of hundreds of civilians, including minors; destruction of civilian infrastructure, including electricity and water networks, resulting in the displacement of thousands of civilians; large-scale destruction of public and private property; air strikes and mock air raids on civilian targets, including health and educational institutions and ministries and offices of the Palestinian National Authority, as well as the collective punishment of the entire civilian population. The Palestinian civilian population in the devastated and impoverished Gaza Strip remains under complete siege as Israel has also sealed all border crossings and, with the deprivation of electricity and clean water, including for hospitals, and intensifying shortages in food and medical

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supplies, the dire humanitarian crisis in the Gaza Strip is being severely exacerbated.

This letter is in follow-up to our previous 258 letters to you regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, since 28 September 2000. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 26 July 2006 (A/ES-10/351-S/2006/579), constitute a basic record of the crimes being committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people since September 2000. Moreover, we reiterate once again that for all of these war crimes, State terrorism and systematic human rights violations committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators must be brought to justice.

In follow-up to the above-mentioned letters, it is my profound regret that the 32 Palestinians killed today raise the total number of martyrs killed since September 2000 to 4,136. (The names of the martyrs that have been identified are listed in the annex to the present letter.)

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 3 August 2006 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by the Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem*

(Wednesday, 26 July, to Thursday, 3 August 2006)

Wednesday, 26 July 2006

1. Mahmoud Ahmad Samha (60)
2. Ziyad Mohammad Salem
3. Adnan Waleed Al-Sa'oudi
4. Asma' Oakal
5. Malek Al-Mash'harawi
6. Na'el Abu-Assi
7. Mazen Al-Batsh
8. Bassem Habash
9. Mohammad Si'da (19)

Thursday, 27 July 2006

1. Hamada Shakir Da'aas (18)
2. Kamela Al-Najjar (75)
3. Youssef Sho'aib
4. Mohammad Kullab (19)

Friday, 28 July 2006

1. Anas Zamlat (13)
2. Mohammad Abu Sakran
3. Ahmad Abu Ghararah

Saturday, 29 July 2006

1. Mohammad Sabhi Abu Odeh
2. Rami Al-Mubayyid
3. Ameed Al-Masri

Monday, 31 July 2006

1. Youssef Al-Moghazi
2. Nahedd Al-Shinbari

Tuesday, 1 August 2006

1. Mervat Abu Sharkh
2. Aref Abu fa'yda (15)
3. Somia Abu Oakal

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* The total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by the Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 is 4,136.

Thursday, 3 August 2006

1. Anees Salem Abu Awwad (12)
2. Adnan Ghassan Abu Libda (19)
3. Youssef Abu Mor
4. Abdul Rahman Abu Sneinah
5. Ziad Al-Eid
6. Wa'el Mohammad Younis
7. Suleiman Armeilat
8. Mahmoud Anwar Kullab

United Nations S/2006/614

Security Council

Distr.: General
4 August 2006

Original: English

Letter dated 1 August 2006 from the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit the outcome of the meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the Iraqi National Reconciliation Conference (see annex), held at the Arab League headquarters in Cairo from 25 to 27 July 2006.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council in accordance with Article 54 of the Charter of the United Nations.

(*Signed*) Yahya **Mahmassani**
Ambassador

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Annex to the letter dated 1 August 2006 from the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

Outcome of the meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference on Iraqi National Accord Cairo, 25 to 27 July 2006

I. The Preparatory Committee for the Conference on Iraqi National Accord, comprising representatives of the Iraqi political forces, met from 25 to 27 July 2006 at the headquarters of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States in Cairo at the invitation and under the chairmanship of Mr. Amre Moussa, Secretary-General of the League, and in the presence of His Excellency Mr. Mustafa Osman Ismail, representative of the Arab League for the attainment of Iraqi national accord; a representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iraq; and representatives of the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (see attached list of participants). The opening meeting was attended by the permanent representatives of the member States of the Arab League. In his capacity as Chairman of the current session of the Council of the League, the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates delivered a statement in which he emphasized the support of the Arab States for efforts to achieve accord in Iraq. The Secretary-General of the League also made a speech that included an assessment of the situation in Iraq and of the mandate of the Committee.

II. The Committee reviewed developments in the situation in Iraq and discussed two items on its agenda concerning the following:

1. Deliberations on the agenda of the Conference on Iraqi National Accord that had been adopted at the preparatory meeting held in Cairo from 19 to 21 November 2005;

2. Preparation for the Conference on Iraqi National Accord, including the determination of its timing, venue and participants.

III. The Committee engaged in an open, in-depth study, conducted in a positive spirit, of the various political and security developments that had taken place in Iraq since the preparatory meeting held in Cairo in November 2005. It also reviewed the documents and working papers submitted by the participants. The discussions revealed agreement on the following points:

1. The commitment of all parties to the necessity of achieving reconciliation and national accord among the different political, religious and ethnic components of the Iraqi people and their recognition that reconciliation is a single, unified process and that all the proposed initiatives, in particular the efforts of His Excellency President Jalal Talabani and the initiative launched by His Excellency Prime Minister Nouri Al-Maliki, must be conducive to a single goal, that of strengthening the attainment of real and comprehensive national reconciliation that will confirm respect for the sovereignty of Iraq and the unity of its people and territory;

2. The need to put an end to the grave deterioration of the security situation in Iraq, the increase in acts of violence and terrorism that beset the Iraqi people and factional and ethnic tensions, together with the forced displacement and collective and individual acts of abduction that accompany them for a variety of reasons.

IV. Agreement was also reached on the following:

1. Reaffirmation of commitment to the principles and recommendations contained in the final communiqué of the preparatory meeting for the Conference on Iraqi National Accord held in Cairo in November 2005 and efforts to ensure a propitious atmosphere for holding the Conference and guaranteeing its success; and the desire on the part of all parties to take into account the debates and initiatives aimed at achieving national reconciliation and ensuring security and stability in Iraq;

2. The need for the present Constitution and its controversial clauses to be reviewed and be the subject of general and responsible discussion in order to safeguard the national unity of the territory and people of Iraq;

3. Condemnation of any accusations of unbelief or apostasy levelled against any element of the Iraqi people, inasmuch as such accusations go against the tolerant teachings of Islam, which forbid any Muslim to accuse a fellow Muslim of unbelief; and the need for efforts to promote Islamic values which enjoin brotherliness, tolerance and the establishment of national unity;

4. An appeal to the Government and to political, religious and clan leaders and civil society to launch an intensive, urgent campaign to eliminate sectarian tensions;

5. A request to all parties involved to establish a clearly defined programme for the return of all migrants to their homes and for their protection and indemnification;

6. The need to review the procedures, decisions and mechanisms of the Debaathification Board, including the prosecution and calling to account, in accordance with law, of those responsible for the commission of crimes against the Iraqi people;

7. The need to hold accountable and punish those responsible for the commission of crimes against the Iraqi people before and since 9 April 2003; to promote the role of the judiciary and make it the sole authority for dealing with terrorists guilty of crimes against the Iraqi people, with crimes of murder and with gangs involved in murder and abductions; and to put an end to arbitrary arrests and house searches by any party, except by order of a court of law;

8. The need to enhance the effectiveness of the Integrity Commission, ensuring its autonomy and impartiality, and to combat corruption;

9. The need to call on the State to provide security, to dissolve militias and put an end to the phenomenon of weapons use in its various forms and to find appropriate solutions for the members of such militias;

10. The need to build State institutions on the basis of allegiance to the nation, non-discrimination between citizens and reliance on criteria of ability and experience in making appointments to the various organs of the State,

irrespective of ethnicity, sex, ideology or religion, so as to ensure the effective participation of all the different components of the Iraqi population;

11. The need to expedite the formation of the Iraqi armed forces and security forces on a national and professional basis in accordance with a fixed timetable, going hand in hand with the departure of the foreign forces from Iraq and the establishment of full Iraqi sovereignty;

12. The need to reach a political and religious consensus at the national level in order to counteract the groups targeting Iraq and Iraqis;

13. The need to call on the Arab States to implement the provisions of the final communiqué of the preparatory meeting for the Conference on Iraqi National Accord concerning support for and strengthening of the Arab role in Iraq and take practical steps to that end, and to call on the General Secretariat to follow up such implementation;

14. The importance of neighbouring States' cooperating with Iraq, respecting its sovereignty, refraining from any interference in its internal affairs and supporting its efforts to ensure security, stability and reconstruction and to combat terrorism.

V. The Committee agreed to add two items to the agenda of the Conference on Iraqi National Accord, namely:

1. Ending the state of sectarian and ethnic tension;

2. Addressing the subject of forced displacement.

VI. 1. The Committee noted that a number of the confidence-building measures that had been agreed upon at the Cairo meeting in November 2005 had not been implemented satisfactorily. In consequence, it agreed on the following:

(a) The formation of a committee including the head of the Shia Awqaf (endowments), the head of the Sunni Awqaf, a group of religious leaders and the Arab League, to adopt the necessary measures to prevent the use of religious pulpits for the incitement of hatred and divisiveness;

(b) The launching of a campaign for the rebuilding of mosques and husseiniyas, churches and other places of worship and sacred sites;

(c) The promotion of the concepts and values of national unity and coexistence among all sects and components of the Iraqi people;

(d) Coordination with the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States in order to monitor efforts by the news media to bring the communities of the Iraqi people closer together and shun provocation, hatred, divisiveness and mutual recrimination;

2. Committees should be formed, at both the national and governorate levels, to promote the return of migrants to their homes and ensure their protection and indemnification.

VII. In the light of the foregoing, the Committee requested the Secretary-General to continue to coordinate with all the initiatives proposed with a view to bringing about Iraqi national accord, including the initiative put forward by the Prime Minister of Iraq. It also requested the Secretary-General to liaise with the Government of Jordan

in order to set a date for the conference of Iraqi religious leaders and with the Organization of the Islamic Conference in order to convene the Mecca Conference of Islamic Scholars.

VIII. The Committee agreed to keep its meeting open, to invite the League of Arab States to continue its contacts with various parties with a view to their participation in bringing about Iraqi national accord and to support its efforts to that end. It also agreed, in the context of preparations for the Conference on Iraqi National Accord, to call for another meeting of the Committee, which should be attended by representatives of parties and groups that were unable to take part in the present meeting. It was agreed that the next meeting of the Committee would be held in Baghdad or another Arab capital or at the headquarters of the Arab League in the first week of November 2006 at the latest, in preparation for the convening of the Conference on Iraqi National Accord at an early convenient date.

United Nations S/2006/615

Security Council

Distr.: General
4 August 2006

Original: English

Report by the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the alternate representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Security Council

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 4 August 2006 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations stating that Michael Hoare has been appointed alternate representative of the United Kingdom on the Security Council, effective 21 March 2006.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, that letter constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

06-45733 (E) 070806

United Nations S/2006/616

Security Council

Distr.: General
8 August 2006

Original: English

Argentina, Denmark, France, Japan, Slovakia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 1617 (2005) requesting increased cooperation between the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) (the "1267 Committee"),

Recalling also the cooperation agreement of 8 July 1997 between the United Nations and Interpol, and the exchange of letters of 8 December 2005 and 5 January 2006 supplementing the agreement,

Welcoming the constructive role that Interpol has played to help the 1267 Committee fulfil its mandate, inter alia, through the creation of the Interpol-United Nations Security Council Special Notices,

Noting that such cooperation with Interpol could also benefit the other sanctions committees established by the Security Council (the "Committees"), further noting that each committee might come up with its own conclusion in this regard,

Stressing that Security Council sanctions measures are often implemented under national law, including criminal law where applicable, and that enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and Interpol would enhance States' enforcement of those laws,

Emphasizing the obligations placed upon all Member States to implement, in full, the mandatory measures adopted by the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to increase cooperation between the United Nations and Interpol in order to provide the Committees with better tools, to fulfil their mandates more effectively, and to give Member States better optional tools to implement those measures adopted by the Security Council and monitored by the Committees, as well as similar measures that may be adopted by the Security Council in the future, particularly the freezing of assets, travel bans, and arms embargoes;

2. *Encourages* Member States to use the tools offered by Interpol, particularly the I-24/7 global police communications system, to reinforce the implementation of such measures and similar measures that may be adopted by the Security Council in the future;

3. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

06-45868 (E) 080806

United Nations S/2006/617

Security Council

Distr.: General
4 August 2006

Original: English

Letter dated 3 August 2006 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instruction from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a note verbale, dated 30 May 2006, addressed to the Embassy of Switzerland (the Interest Section of the United States of America) in Tehran by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) M. Javad **Zarif**

06-45627 (E) 090806

Annex to the letter dated 3 August 2006 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Note verbale

30 May 2006

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of Switzerland (the Interest Section of the United States of America) in Tehran, and has the honour to state the following:

According to the information received, the terrorist Mujahideen Khalq Organization (MKO), based in the Ashraf Camp in Iraq, marched in military parade on 11 February 2006 in the presence of journalists, while given air cover by American helicopters.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while strongly protesting against the support of the Government of the United States of America for the terrorist groups hostile to the Islamic Republic of Iran in Iraq, strongly condemns the double standard approach of the United States of America in dealing with terrorists in that country, and emphasizes the imperative to fully respect international obligations, as well as the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, and demands that the United States Government prevent the reoccurring of such illegal acts. It is evident that the responsibility of any insecurity in Iran-Iraq's common borders lies with the Government of the United States of America.